

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 41-1

F. W. BATHRIK,

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 41-31

T. BOTSFORD,

SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

J. SAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 41-32

A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 41-36

R. MOORE,

SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c., Office in the NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. 23-1y

JOHN R. JONES,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ELECTRIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own composition, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis. Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 41-9

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Beds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 41-1

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1y

ANGUS MINTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land and Division Court Agent. Holland Landing, C. W. 41-6

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Office in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. 41-1

Mansion House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good beds and stabling. Sharon, June 14, 1855. 41-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A Lot Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT and Builder, SHARON, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 41-51

Robert Cooke,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONVEYANCER any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Preespe Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 1y

INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 41-11

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises in Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 41-15

Dr. Walter B. Geikie,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MAGNOLIA CORNERS), RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Deen, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. 41-15

William Taylor,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 41-21

W. MOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 41-17

BEACON

Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England.

O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 23rd, 1855.

Dr. E. P. Kermott,

ELECTRIC Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he is now prepared to treat Diseases of every kind, on the Reform Principle, without the use of "MINERAL POISONS."

Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancers, Fever Sores, and Old Sores of any kind, that if he undertakes to cure them, no charge will be made unless cured.

Vegetable Medicines For sale at his Office, Wholesale & Retail. Newmarket, March 23, 1855. 41-8

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 41-10

ROBERT BRODIE,

Builder, &c., RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,

and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 41-36

GEORGE B. HUTCHCOCK,

Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch. Newmarket, P. S. 6th, 1855. 41-51

Dr. Hackett,

HAS REMOVED to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne. Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. 3m14

LAMB'S HOTEL,

King Street West, Toronto.

THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway Depots and Steamboat Landing, has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted.

The Sleeping Apartments are large and well-ventilated.

IF Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats.

THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. 41-57

Circular.

J. O. Geikie, 70, Yonge Street, WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring arrival of

British and American Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. 41-16

WILLIAM Y. SOUTHWARD,

CARPENTER AND JOINER, AFTER completing the Contract of Mr. D. Sutherland—Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Lefroy, Bell and other places; also, a contract of Elvira Bridge on the C. & N. E. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary

Tools, Tackles and Jackscrews, For the erecting, raising, turning and moving of any description of Buildings or Bridges. Such and those on and.

Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge. AN APPRENTICE WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. 6m10

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.

THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP, in his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 23, 1856. 1y-17

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,

No. 36, Front Street, Toronto, Opposite the City Hall.

Kept by DAVID KLEIN.

STABLES and Sheds to accommodate travel. Refreshments at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style. 1y-15

Poetry.

Land of Mists and Heather-Bells.

The mist is red, the hills are bright,
And gems and jewels gleam,
Where Ladies with their Loves to-night
Are mingling in the dance.

But ah! the music's softest swells
No gladness bring to me;
The land of mists and heather-bells
Is far beyond the sea!

Free caught the grove where fire-flies gleam
Among rippling red and gold,
To banish from my mind the dream,
But still the days of old—

The glens, the moors, the mountain-fells,
Come back again to me;
The land of mists and heather-bells
Is far beyond the sea!

This land is rich with all the hues
And treasures of the spring;
Around my path, "mid moonlight dews,
The ceaseless insects sing.

But still my lingering spirit dwells
With one who walked with me
"Mid misty moors and heather-bells,
Beyond the Northern Sea.

Written for the New Era.

Roger Cruise,

OR A DARK SPOT FROM A BRIGHT HISTORY.

BY ADDRESSES.

Concluded.

My necessities are embarked; farewell!
And after as the winds give benefit,
And comfort is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you—Shakespeare.

Roger returned home. He saw that it would be his best policy to keep out of the way of the Chaplain and his Father, at the same time he felt anxious to converse with his Mother. To her loving breast he could confide all his hopes and aspirations as well as his perplexities; and well knew that although he might receive a gentle rebuke for any youthful indiscretions he might have committed, yet that same angel voice would counsel and comfort him in all his distress.

Days wore on; it would be impossible for any but a close observer to have discovered anything more than common on the visage of the chaplain, but to Lady Digby there was a despondent gloom hanging there.

There was a half-holiday, but palpable endeavour on his countenance to gloss over some disconcerted feeling. By turns a forced smile would play on his sallow features, this would give place to an assumed calm and dignified appearance, which was at intervals interrupted by a momentary demoniac grin, which exhibited him in his true colours; a Wolf in sheep's clothing.

The morning of the day at length arrived when the great meeting mentioned in the letter was to be held. Leaving Eynsford by an easterly road we pass between two dense but magnificent forests, walled in from the road by blue stone pillars on each other to the height of five or six feet. Following the track of what appears to be a cow path we pass over the wall where it has been considerably broken down and strikes into the wood, at an angle of forty-five degrees. This path which soon became tortuous and winding we follow for nearly two hours, when the full blaze of day suddenly breaks in upon us.

Here was a forest oasis. In the form of an irregular semicircle to the extent of about three hundred square yards, there was a plot of green grass as green as emerald, as perfect and uniform as though no member of the ligneous family had ever grown there or ever would dare to intrude into this sacred area.

This was a Temple of beauty and grandeur in which the heart would involuntarily and delightfully go out after God; the dreamy, yet harmonious "music of the spheres," which emanated one's affections, would give us Peter's experience on the mount, it is good for us to be here.

Soft mossy lawns beneath the canopies extend their swells, fragrant with perfumed herbs, and eyes with blossoms minute yet beautiful.

This was the spot selected for the meeting. The sun had climbed his meridian height, and had already been an hour or two on his descending course when small streaks of grey vapour clouds clustered around him and successfully obscured his universal glory. Like the effect of one dark thought or one harsh word on the human heart, sunlight and happiness gives place to deep and dark despondency. Oh Man! beware of bringing a cloud over thy brother's brow, vapours enough will rise from his own heart, to obscure his medium of light. Sir Digby and the chaplain retired to an upper chamber in the castle, and Lady Digby happening to be in the adjoining chamber, overheard the following suggestive dialogue—Chap.

"There is something unusual astir in the village to-day, and I have a suspicion that some puritanical plot is about to be set in operation."

"Sir Digby—The heretics seem to be getting bolder every day, and it is said that their power and influence is quite formidable in some parts of the country."

Chap.—Our blessed Sovereign will curtail

their power, and this day I will vindicate what means these cautious movements observed in the Village.

The chaplain rose and hastily left the room. Lady D. hearing the movement thought she would retire. They met at the stair-way, neither spoke, one felt condemned for being an intentional listener, the other was conscious of having been overheard. The Chaplain left the house and passed down through the village which was now uncommonly quiet. He spoke to that august civic authority the constable, who promised to get some assistance and be on the alert.

Two hours afterwards six horsemen issued from the village and pursued the easterly road already described. Detecting the flaw in the wall, they determined to strike into the path, but the path being narrow and overgrown with brushwood they were compelled to dismount, the horses and leave one of their number to take care of them while they pursued the path to its termination. They had not proceeded far ere they discovered many fresh footprints in the path, and listening for a moment, they heard, waited on gentle breeze, the accents of a well known anthem. This was sufficient. They hurried forward till they approached the opening. The singing was over and some one was speaking.

The men drew near so as to remain undiscovered when to their astonishment and indignation, Roger was speaking. Dr. Pennel had closed his sermon and Roger was encouraging the hearers to persevere in the ways of truth, manage all opposition.

The sun had nearly sunk to his chambers; dark portentious clouds were rising in the horizon and obscured the lingering light of refraction; and the general aspect of the heavens was fearful and wild, betokening a tremendous storm.

The meeting broke up. The men ushered into this sacred temple, and one being speaker for the rest, accused the whole company of being lawless heretics, and herewith produced two warrants for the apprehension of Dr. Jeremiah Pennel, and Roger Cruise.

On hearing this, unmistakable signs of displeasure proceeded from the people. The constable produced two pairs of gages; the sight of them was sufficient, mild women and children fell upon them with indiscriminate haste, and ere they could utter a plea for mercy they were buried beneath a heap of outcasts.

The doctor dismounted; but to his instructions they were for the first time deaf. The constable and his men were, deprived of all their insignia of authority, and five trees were selected about 40 rods distant from each other, and it was resolved that each man should be bound to his tree for that night.

In the meanwhile Roger and the Dr. made their escape. Roger called Ellen aside, beneath a venerable oak; and there communicated to her his plans for the future. She raised her head from off his breast, and dried her tears as soon as he said "That his life here would be attended with difficulty and danger, that he would be hunted like the deer upon the mountains, therefore he had made up his mind at all hazards to sail for America, where he would live a humble but happy and useful life. And dear Ellen resumed Roger, shall not the dense luxuriant forests of the New World, whose vast solitudes are now the abode of the red man, and whose unending prairies are peopled by the uncured buffalo, stupendous types of Liberty, shall not these bear witness to the faithfulness and constancy of her who has from youth been selected as my life companion?"

Ellen gave a silent, but one of those unmistakable assents, which true lovers only can interpret. They parted.

The next day a violent commotion prevailed in the village, inasmuch as six men and their horses, that started the previous afternoon to persecute the puritans, had not been heard of since. Scouts were sent out in all directions in search of the missing ones. The sixth man who was with the horses had been privileged with the same recompense as his brethren in the persecuting line, by the same company that had so safely secured the others. This was the one whom the scouts first discovered. He was soon released during which operation he seemed to consider it a most meritorious duty to heap curses and execrations on the men of stern stuff who had thus dared to give her Majesty's servants a taste of lynch law. In this speech he tacitly anticipated that his companions were in the same plight with himself. The path was followed and all were set free; they quickly mounted their horses and returned to the village infuriated with rage, that like Hannan, an ancient prototype they had been caught in their own trap.

Roger and the Dr. having travelled all night over "mountain, moor and lea," were now at a small secluded fishing village on the Kenilworth coast. Here Roger intended to engage two birch in the first ship that sailed for the far west. This was no easy matter in those times, and a tremendous undertaking was it, to commit one's self to the mercy of the vast ocean which was then but partially explored, and to a ship that was often-times but imperfectly manned.

Roger communicated all his plans to his Mother and the Doctor, who both approved of them under the circumstances.

Ellen had tried in vain to obtain her father's consent, he would not hear the second sentence breathed about his daughter's banishment to the far West. But death would have been more welcome to her than an eternal separation from the idol of her affections. Therefore her resolution was formed—With Roger she would go.

Sequestered and silent lay the village of Eynsford on the evening about a month after Roger had left. The sun had set and the stars were rapidly bespangling the vault of heaven, when a weary, way-worn traveller, fatigued in the garb of a laborer of those times, appeared unconcernedly winding his

way through the village and down the road in the direction of Squire Panshara's.

He "toiled" his steps into the side path through the woods which led to the Manor. In the dusky distance he perceived a female form approaching, he quickened his pace till he neared the object, and then with the speed of lightning he bounded forward and with a convulsive ejaculation to "God be praised her closely to his heart—in which position they remained a minute and then involuntarily sank on their knees in prayer.

Never was a more fervent prayer presented for the blessing and guidance of heaven, never were two hearts more united in loving one Supreme object. They went on together till late in the evening they drew near the castle of the once happy home of Roger. The gates were opened at his approach by his mother. Roger having pre-arranged everything by the medium of faithful servants. His mother had a carriage in readiness to convey them to the nearest sea-port, she had also provided money and everything necessary. But oh! the pangs of parting with that dear, dear son, who shall describe the unutterable anguish endured by that fond mother?

They separated; travelled all night and arrived at their destination by sunrise in the morning. They were immediately pronounced to be long by the good Doctor, and the union that had long been ratified in heaven was now ratified on earth. The next day they went on board the ship and set sail for New England, when after nine weeks sailing they arrived. Here they lived and after bringing up a numerous family they died to a good old age, after enjoying that religious and freedom of conscience which they had sought, and were enabled to leave it as a legacy to their children and grandchildren.

This is culled from the bright history of Queen Elizabeth—a dark Spot—not one of the darkest—not that we wish to detract from the halo of glory which is shed around her memory, but that an unbiased conclusion may be arrived at concerning her character.

Foreign and Colonial.

Startling Developments!

We thought that the interesting points of the debate had been exhausted, but last night showed us our error. Early in the afternoon Sir Allan MacNab made a short speech, giving further information as to the circumstances of his resignation. Among other things he stated what we then heard for the first time, that he had received a communication from Mr. Anthony General Macdonald, the Sunday preceding the vote of want of confidence on Tuesday the 20th, inst., intimating that if he (Sir Allan) did not resign on the Monday, all his Upper Canadian colleagues would be compelled to do so. Mr. Macdonald made a long reply to Sir Allan, giving a great number of points of little importance, but carefully avoiding all mention of the fact which the gallant knight had stated. Mr. Macdonald's silence roused the curiosity of the Opposition, and when Mr. Brown spoke, near the close of the evening, he put two or three questions which drew from Sir Allan a full explanation of the circumstances.

Very extraordinary circumstances they were! Sir Allan stated that on the Sunday afternoon mentioned, Dr. King paid him a visit, that he said he had an important communication to make and requested a private interview. It was granted, and Dr. King then proceeded to state that he had a message to deliver from Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, which he had received through Dr. Herrick. The exact terms of the message, however, Sir Allan said might be best learned from the following statement written by Dr. King afterwards, and he proceeded to read it as follows:—

"Toronto, May 20, 1856.

Between five and six o'clock on Sunday, the 18th inst., I was called upon by Dr. Herrick, who stated to me that he was requested by Mr. Attorney General Macdonald to wait upon Sir Allan MacNab, and communicate to him that unless he resigned before three o'clock upon Monday, the vote would be against them from Upper Canada; and if he did not do so, the Upper Canadian members of the Cabinet would resign on Tuesday morning; that he (Sir Allan) was the Marquis, and they would get a majority of the Upper Canadian members if he resigned; that Mr. Baldwin laid down the principle that if there was not a majority of members from Upper Canada, the U. C. members of the Cabinet should resign, as he had done on a former occasion; that there was no getting over now the principle laid down by Mr. Baldwin. Dr. Herrick stated that he was not well enough acquainted with Sir Allan MacNab, the substance of communication should be conveyed to Sir Allan through his physician and friend, Dr. King, which communication Dr. King made to Sir Allan on the same evening. Dr. Herrick called upon Dr. King for an answer to the communication on Monday forenoon. Dr. King gave to him. Dr. Herrick called upon Sir Allan on Monday in consequence of his being called upon by Dr. Herrick for the answer. There being a Cabinet Council, Dr. King could not see Sir Allan, but called upon him on Tuesday, to communicate to him that he had been called upon for an answer, and also to state what answer he had given."

To us the expressive language of Mr. Cayley, this letter fell like a thunderbolt on the Ministry and the House. On the floor of the Assembly through the newspapers, and in private, Mr. John A. Macdonald has persistently stated that he never called

against Sir Allan MacNab, that, through out his ministerial career, he remained true to his loyalty, and never took a single step towards his downfall. Even so late as yesterday afternoon, he asserted all this over and over again. There was only one person who knew privately that this was not correct; but as all the facts came under the rule of confidential matters not to be made public, there appeared little hope of their truth being made known. The appearance of Dr. King's statement, however, solves the difficulty. "Thou art proved, in black and white, that Mr. John A. Macdonald sent Sir Allan a message, telling him that he must resign on a certain day, that if he did not, the Ministry would be beaten, and that then all his Upper Canadian colleagues would resign." Here was an advice to Sir Allan to quit the Government, accompanied by a threat, yet Mr. Macdonald declared not two hours before the letter was read in the House that he had never taken a single step to induce his Chief to resign.

The tergiversation is very gross, but we may say that it is nothing more than we were warranted in expecting from the Attorney General West. It was with difficulty that he mustered confidence enough to confront the evidence of his guilt. When he had collected himself, he proceeded to say that he had never heard of Dr. King's letter before; that he would have liked that it had been sent to him in order that he might have enquired into the affair. He then entered into an explanation of the circumstances. On the Sunday mentioned, Dr. Herrick called at his house, and after some five or six other gentlemen among them Mr. Roblin, member for Lennox and Addington, and entered freely into conversation with them. It was mentioned that it had been ascertained on Saturday that the Upper Canadian vote would be in favour of the Government; that the Upper Canadian members of the Cabinet intended to resign in consequence, that the only way of preventing the dire event would be the resignation of Sir Allan MacNab, so far there was no disagreement it was when Mr. Anthony General Macdonald came to speak of the "understanding as to what part Dr. Herrick should play, that he drew a distinction between his own and Sir Allan's statement. He did not say a word that he had not given the substance of the message to Dr. Herrick, he admitted it, in fact, but he endeavored to make it appear that it was not intended as a communication, that he understood Dr. Herrick was to pay a visit to Sir Allan, when the subject might be mentioned, with other things to the same purpose. After he had finished, he crossed the House and spoke to Dr. Clark, and immediately after, returning to his place said that that member was charged with a message from Dr. Herrick on the subject. As Mr. Macdonald alleged that till Sir Allan read the letter he knew nothing about it, it was singular that he should know so well where to apply for a contradiction. One mis-statement, more or less, is however, of slight importance to the honorable gentleman. Dr. Clark's statement was to the same purpose as that of Mr. Macdonald, that the communication was entirely informal. It is a very easily urged excuse, but what are the facts as stated by Dr. King? He says that Dr. Herrick came to him as Sir Allan's medical adviser and friend, and requested him on the part of Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, to make the communication; that he did so; and that Dr. Herrick called upon him for the answer, which he gave. Could anything be more formal than this? But there is no more to be told. Dr. Herrick was waited on by a friend of Sir Allan, and being shown the letter of Dr. King, was asked if it was a correct statement of the transaction. He replied there was one exception to its correctness—he had not used the word "marplot!" It will not do now for any one to try to make it appear that Dr. Herrick was not authorized by Mr. Macdonald to make the communication he did, when such evidence on the subject is in existence. We may add, also, what Sir Allan said in the House, that Dr. King is prepared to make his affidavit to the correctness of his own statement.

There can be no longer on the part of any one, that Mr. Macdonald did intend that Sir Allan on his sick bed, but take it record of this statement; let us imagine that he merely mentioned the facts, and that Dr. Herrick's use of his name to Dr. King, was entirely unauthorized; here we have the Attorney General sitting in his house, conferring with half-a-dozen private friends, telling them the secrets of the Government, that it was about to be beaten, and that a large section of its members were determined to resign, and pointing out to them that the only way to save the ship was to throw overboard Sir Allan MacNab! Supposing that Mr. M. did not intend that these circumstances should reach the ears of Sir Allan, he was calling against his Premier. According to his own showing, he sent away Dr. Herrick with the idea that Sir Allan ought to resign, and that the Government would be broken up if he did not. What was that but undermining and calling? Mr. Macdonald exhibited, also, the humiliating spectacle of a Minister of the Crown, telling the most important secrets of the cabinet to half a dozen friends among the "fellows of Poronto" and telling them "before Mr. Premier knew them; yes, absolutely sending out these citizens hot-hot to Sir Allan to give him the news, and ask his decision, could there be anything more unbecomingly to a Minister's character for fact, prudence, dignity and fidelity to his colleagues, than this? Yet this is the man whom the Governor General has chosen to carry on his shoulders the whole burden of Upper Canadian affairs.

The dereliction was most damaging to the Government, and ministers did not dare to

risk the division. At twelve o'clock there were loud calls for the adjournment from the ministerial side of the House; but the Opposition insisted strongly that the debate should be finished that night. Mr. Solicitor General Smith and Spence spoke in favor of the adjournment, however, and it was carried on the motion of Dr. Macdonald. The Ministry are evidently most anxious for delay, without having any ostensible motive for it. All the supporters who will come here already arrived, and except it be to bribe, we know no reason for ministers desiring delay. Certainly, they cannot gain any strength from debating. They sink deeper in the mire every night, and seem utterly incapable of uttering a vigorous word in their own defence. To-night, surely, will decide the matter. It does not seem to be disgraceful to all concerned.—Globe 30th ult.

Arrival of the Illinois at Aspinwall.

New York, May 29th.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, with California mails of May 5th, arrived to-day at 1 o'clock.

It was rumored at San Francisco that large parties, well armed, were going down on the Golden Gate to avenge the recent outrage.

At Panama the skirmishing with the Indians still continued.

"In a fight between a party of Indians and a party of Ankeney's command, Capt. Cambret was killed."

The particulars of the accident on the Panama Railroad about 29 killed and 47 wounded. One of the wounded in the recent accident had died of his injuries.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1856.

New Advertisements.

Village Lots by Auction—J. Gould.
Farmers Read This—C. J. Burnie.
Temperance Soiree—Kettley Division S. of T.
Great Bargains—W. A. Southard.
Merchandise—T. H. Spencer.
Book Shop—T. H. Keough.
Card—W. C. Adams.
To Let—J. Botsford.
List of Letters—Newmarket.
\$20 Reward—T. C. Appleton.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, June 6th, 1856.

We crave the indulgence of our readers for occupying so much of the paper with advertisements. It is our intention, in a few weeks, to again enlarge the Era, having lately received word of the missing material, ordered in December last. Meanwhile, we hope those in arrears will come forward and assist us by paying up, and thus furnish us with the means to prosecute our business energetically.

General Summary.

The Counties' Council of York and Peel, meets on Tuesday, the 10th inst., for the transaction of general business.

We have been requested to announce, that the Newmarket Cricket Club will meet for practice on the ground in the rear of Dr. Pyne's premises this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 p. m.

We would caution our reader against receiving bills on the Standard Bank, they now stand at a discount of 25 per cent, and in all probability, they will depreciate one half very shortly. Cayley ought to be the loser.

As will be seen by reference to another column in to-day's paper the Ministry was defeated by an Upper Canada majority of fifteen; and were only sustained by a majority of four in United Counties—thus exhibiting the pitiable spectacle to the country, that they retain their seats only through their own votes.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of J. Gould, Esq., M. P., announcing his intention of disposing of a number of Town Lots in the thriving Village of Uxbridge. To parties desirous of securing a valuable freehold, on advantageous terms, we would say, now is your chance.

The Post says Hon. J. C. Morrison has got out his addresses, in which he promises to do anything and everything for them, if they will but elect him again. Knowing ones say, however, that Niagara can furnish a resident candidate that can represent them just as well as a Toronto Lawyer. Niagara ought to send a sensible man as a Representative, instead of an office-seeking political ticket.

Our friends in Kettley purpose holding a Soiree on the 21st inst., in the grove on the farm of Mr. Silas Lloyd. The one held last year was good; but on this occasion the ladies of that vicinity are to present the Division with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and where the ladies have anything to do with the arrangements, we are satisfied the entertainment will pass off with great eclat. See Advertisement.

The telegraph announces that during the past week throughout the Northern States, large public meetings have been held denouncing the late disgraceful scenes in Congress. On the 27th ult., when Senator Wilson pronounced the result of Brooks on Sumner as cowardly, Mr. Butler retorted by calling Wilson a liar! It is also said that Brooks has since sent Wilson a challenge. What a great people the Yankees are.

We notice, from our exchanges West, that an individual representing himself to be an agent for the New York Times, has been travelling and taking up subscriptions for that journal. The same party, to all appearance, visited Newmarket sometime ago and induced some seven or eight to hand over one dollar each. He ought to be sent to the Queen's boarding house for a while—it would do him good.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious Accident occurred at Mr. Sutherland's New Grind Mill by which one of the Mill-wrights, Mr. Geo. Hamilton, had his leg broken about midway between the hip and the knee joint. It appears, that by some means the spindle in the stone became loose, throwing it out of gear, which, with the velocity of its revolutions caused the belt to burst, and hurled the stone from the belt in numerous pieces, one of which struck Mr. Hamilton on the leg and broke it; his arm, face and other parts of his body were also slightly injured. Mr. Hamilton was soon in attendance and dressed the leg; and up to the time of going to press the man is doing well.

Assize—Separation.

On Saturday last, the 31st ult., the Spring Assizes for these United Counties were brought to a close, when the Grand Jury made the following statement:

THE UNITED COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.
The Grand Jury present:—
The number of indictments has been small, in consequence of the recent sittings of the Court of Quarter Sessions. However, with the increasing population of the city, desperate characters are arriving, and it requires the strict vigilance of a part of the police to preserve order and protect property.

It is a pleasing fact that the Corporation have at length taken steps towards separating the persons offending within jurisdiction of the city from those taken from the country.

The Grand Jury found good order and cleanliness in the prison, but they lament to see the number of young offenders in prison, whom if they had the influence of a good school might not have been there.

The Grand Jury cannot doubt that in the action of the Corporation in this matter they will have due regard to the experience of other countries in Europe and America, where such good has been effected among young convicts by a constantly improving discipline.

The Grand Jury visited the Lunatic Asylum where they were well received, and they found fault with the efficiency and ventilation, which will be more felt as the season ad-

vances. The accommodation is not sufficient to accommodate the increasing applications for admittance. About eight patients per month during the past year were restored to their friends out of the Asylum. The building requires some repair in the roof and also some cisterns and pipes require repair. The number of patients is—males 182, females 185.

The inmates at present incarcerated in the jail are—City prisoners—males, 63; females, 53. County prisoners—males, 7—females, 3; debtors 7.

The jail is very much crowded, and it is not uncommon for twelve or fourteen prisoners to remain all night in one of the day-rooms, sleeping on the floor, for want of proper sleeping apartments, while as many female prisoners are lodged together in the same way in the chapel of the jail. The want of prison accommodation has been so frequently alluded to, that the parties responsible in the matter cannot remain any longer without being justly chargeable with the most culpable negligence. It appeared to the Grand Jury that the County Council make the most liberal offers to the City of Toronto to extend the jail limits, but it has not met with a favorable response from the city authorities. It appears therefore that the city authorities are justly chargeable with the manner in which the young inmates are lodged together—the young offenders with the old and most abandoned of our race; and that the city authorities have been brought to consider themselves responsible for their mismanagement, appears in the report of the City Council's committee on jail accommodation, dated April 9th, 1856. We learn from this report to the City Council, that the Counties contribute annually for jail purposes £1,437 6s. 1d. for the maintenance on an average, of ten prisoners, while the City of Toronto contributes the sum £950 toward maintaining an average 116 prisoners.

The Grand Jury feel it their duty to mention these facts—not they have anything to do with the authorities whose duty it is to see that the matters, which the public know who is to blame in the matter that reflects so strongly on the morality and intelligence of the people of this country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. MARLING, Foreman.

May 31, 1856.
From time to time during the past eighteen months, we have been calling the attention of the people of these Counties to the necessity of a dissolution of the Union between York and Peel and the City of Toronto; and now that Peel is about to separate and form a distinct Corporation, the matter is deserving of the people's most thoughtful consideration. Look at the statistics presented in the above presentment. It costs the counties £1,437 5s. 1d. for jail purposes alone, to maintain, on an average, ten prisoners; while the City only pays £950, to maintain on average 116 prisoners. This is not all; while the counties contribute £1,437 for jail purposes, there is another item of expenditure to be taken into consideration, viz:—the payment of Jurymen. On account of the multiplicity of business furnished by the City of Toronto, the farmers and merchants of the counties are compelled to spend week after week in the capacity of jurymen.

This would not be the case if the city was set off; and although the paltry dollar per day paid these jurymen is far from being an adequate remuneration for the loss of time, yet in the aggregate, it amounts to a heavy sum, and this the counties pay. We believe, and the report of the grand Jury fully sustains that belief, that were we set off from the city of Toronto, the Assize Court for these United Counties would never continue in session above four or five days. It is the city that furnishes business for the court; and it certainly is very wrong to make the people of the county bear the burden of their litigations in law.

We are aware that many urge, when talking of this matter, that it would only end in increasing our taxes to build new Court Houses, Jails, &c; but we beg to differ with such opinions, as the buildings at present belonging to the county would sell at a price sufficient to build County Buildings in almost any country locality chosen—we are sure they would sell for enough to build them in Newmarket.

This spring the Assize Court was in session four weeks—hundreds of people who should have been at home attending to their seedling &c., have been compelled to be in Toronto; and we now learn on good authority, that over 200 cases must stand over until next court. Are not these facts, something that should lead to careful thought, and determined action. So long as we are connected with the city, so long the people of the County will be imposed upon. The city journals have not taken up the subject, for it is something that interests them in the wrong direction. If an agitation cannot be got up without it, we trust public meetings will be held, resolutions adopted, and petitions put in circulation praying for separation.

Upper Canada Defrauded.
From a Return to an address, moved in the Assembly by the member for North York, "praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before the House a Return of all Reports from the Chief Superintendents of Schools in Upper and Lower Canada, and all correspondence between those officers and any Department of the Government, in regard to the Common School Grants since 1843," a number of interesting facts are furnished, relating to the division of school moneys in Upper and Lower Canada.

The first letter of the Superintendent bearing date 17th October, 1848, and addressed to the Secretary of the Province recommended a re-division of the Provincial School Grant of £50,000 on the basis of Population. From the time the £50,000 was first voted for educational purposes, up to the time of this letter, the money had been divided at the ratio of 21 to 29, while it was admitted on all hands that the Upper Province had within about 10,000 of the population of Lower Canada—thus wronging the people of

Upper Canada of several thousand pounds annually. No action was taken in the matter, however, and the Administration of the day were blind to our interests (the Upper province portion of it, we mean,) when the pursuing of an opposite course affected their allies, the French, from below,—and hence Western Canada was defrauded of its just due.

Time wore on, and in March 1849, the Chief Superintendent addressed another letter to the Provincial Secretary, complaining of the injustice done to Upper Canada in the division of the School Grant. To this letter no reply was received; and he then wrote to Mr. Inspector General Hincks, calling his attention to the matter, and giving statistics showing that instead of Upper Canada receiving as her proportion of the £50,000, the sum of £21,000, she ought to have £24,000; and it was not till in March 1851, that the new division proposed, was allowed thereby defrauding Upper Canada from the time the grant was made until a re-division took place of between £15,000 and £18,000 of school moneys.

In 1852 the census of the Province was taken, which proved that Upper Canada not only ought to receive an equal division, but that she was entitled to £337 17s. 4d. more than the Lower Province; and although the Chief Superintendent called the attention of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration to this fact, it was not till about the 1st of June, 1853, that power was granted to alter the appropriation.

In 1854 the chief Superintendent requested the Governor General (Lord Elgin) to issue His warrant for the proportion of the extra £15,000 due to Upper Canada, when he only allowed us £7,500 instead of £7,750 justly our due,—as the whole scheme of these appropriations was to be based on population. The Lower Canada shapers were keen for a population basis then days; but speak of the thing now and they turn white with indignation.

From 1853 to the present time, the additional £15,000 a year has been granted; but Upper Canada is still defrauded of the £250 and upwards, justly her due—that amount being now equally divided. These facts show how loosely the affairs of the Government are attended to,—and it is only through these addresses that facts can be arrived at. The late Hybrid Government had their attention called to this matter in June, 1855; but up to the present time nothing has been done to remedy the evil. In fact, the lore of office has prevented Cayley-McDonald-Spence & Co., from every mentioning the matter, in all probability, to their Lower Canadian colleagues. We commend these facts to the people, whose Representatives have so uniformly supported the late and existing combinations.

Interest on Grand Trunk Railway Debentures.

We find in the *London Economist* of the 10th ultimo, the following paragraph, in reference to the increase of our Customs Tariff, made for the purpose of meeting the interest on Grand Trunk Railway debentures, issued under the Provincial guarantee:—

"A little sensation was excited by the reports from Canada, that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had made an appeal to the Canadian Government concerning its embarrassments, and that the Government had been alarmed, and proposed on the spur of the moment to increase all Customs duties 25 per cent, in order to be able to pay the interest on its own bonds issued to the Company. That we are assured that the Canadian Government acted on a mistake, supposing that it will have to provide for the whole 5 per cents it has guaranteed when it will only have to provide for what may be deficient, and that there will be no necessity for the large proposed increase in the Customs duties, which by impeding this traffic with the United States, would impede the prosperity of Canada, and render the line less advantageous. For a great undertaking like the Grand Trunk line to be interrupted or to stop, of which there is no apprehension, would be alike discredit to our Railway undertakers and the Government of Canada."

It is a strange and not very creditable circumstance, that the people of Canada are left to find out the true position of affairs with regard to the Grand Trunk Railway, and the assumed inability of the Company to meet the interest on its debentures, without the smallest assistance from those whose special duty it is to possess and to afford information on such matters. What use is there in the appointment of Government directors to the Railway, unless thereby the public are assured that their interest will be closely watched, we are at a loss to conceive. For aught we know, or Mr. Cayley seems disposed to inform us, the whole alarm may be mere affairs of bulls and bears—a scheme by which some two or three per cent. advance may be gained upon debentures which happen to be rather dull on the Stock Exchange. We do not in the least believe that such is the case, but we have no means of informing our readers, whether it be so or not. We submit that this touches not merely the public interests, but the honour and respectability of our public men, and ought to be corrected.

Not long since, Mr. Napier told us that Mr. Brassey's celebrated "thunderbolt" letter was all wrong; that no such tremendous remedies as he suggested were at all necessary; and now we have the *London Economist* informing us, in the most satisfactory manner imaginable, that we are taxed 25 per cent. more than there is occasion for—that "the Canadian Government acted on a mistake,"—and so we go on, making blunders every day, and only scrambling out of one, to fall forthwith into another even more absurd and pitiable.—*Colonist*.

The *Daily News* of the 9th says:—
Lord Elgin and Grey objected to sending out troops from the Crimea to British North America; and so should we, too, if the troops going thither were to be employed for purposes of police. But they are not. They are sent for a very different object; not to do police duty all over these colonies, split and separated, and broken up into small bodies, learning nothing and doing little, fretting and fuming, and wasting their time in scattered posts. They go to occupy the great Canadian garrison, such as Quebec and Kingston, there to be trained and exercised, and massed as it were, on foreign service. So far therefore from the return of these troops to Canada being a return to the system which Lord Grey abandoned in 1851, when he was in the Colonial office, their return is really the commencement of that system of reform and improvement to which Ministers stand pledged, and which the country insists on having. Foreign service is indispensable to an efficient army, and in the garrison of Canada and New Brunswick, the War Department, if we understand Lord Panmure's views rightly, will find an equivalent for foreign service for the British army. It is, therefore, for Imperial, not for Colonial reasons that 2,000 troops are about to be sent to Canada.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN SPAIN.—A letter from one of our Paris correspondents, and an extract from the *London Times*, which will be found in another part of our paper, recently set forth by one of the Madrid journals, that it was the intention of Louis Napoleon to interfere as a pacificator in the affairs of Spain. The marked attention paid to that she wolf Christina by the Emperor, the establishment of a French Imperial organ at Madrid, which does not hesitate to call loudly for the intervention of France, and the tone of the Paris press generally, lead to the belief that this step is only a question of time. Its object is stated to be to crush the republican spirit, which threatens the repose of Europe. Knowing how little any danger of this sort is to be apprehended from Spain, people are tempted to ask: what are the real motives of this project? A prospective appendage for an Imperial Prince in the Spanish throne, and acquisition to France of the richest colony in our hemisphere, are, in all probability, the prizes aimed at. Look out therefore, for another coup d'état in Spain, with thecession of Cuba to France as its consequence.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The patent safe swindlers have commenced operations. On Thursday a wealthy gentleman from Western Canada was operated upon by a couple of young sharpers who came down in the Great Western cars with him to the Bridge, somewhat after this fashion: The youths were of course apparently strangers to each other, but one of them had become quiet intimate with the old man who was to be victimized. The other came along and introduced his "little jester," and offered to bet that the ball was in the safe. The stool pigeon was fierce to bet, but had no money by him. He had however, a check on a Buffalo bank for \$1,200 which he offered the old man as security for a loan of \$500 to bet on the ball. The money was loaned, stacked and lost, in less time than it takes to tell of it. The winner fled leaving the loser crying over his loss.

The five hundred was gone, and the check for twelve hundred also. The usual ceremony of going for a police officer and not coming back was gone through with, but the old gentleman finally ascertained that he was "out" \$500.—He returned home to replenish. Travellers should be on the look out for such characters about these times.—*Duffalo Express*.

House of Assembly.
Ministerial Majority of Four.
Friday, May 30.
At half-past twelve o'clock last night, the House divided on the motion of Mr. Dorion, declaring a want of confidence in the new Ministry. The following are the yeas and nays:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Bourassa, Bureau, Christie, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Darche, Delong, Dewitt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Pelton, Ferguson, Foley, Frazer, Freeman, Galt, Gamble Gould, Harman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, John, Laberge, Lorranger, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Sir A. McNab, Natheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Murney, Niles, Papin, Patrick, Powell, Prevost, Rankin, Rhodes, Rolph, James Ross, Sanborn, Seachard, James Smith, Southwick, Wilson, Wright.—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alley, Bellingham, Bows, Burton, Cassault, Couchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Clarke, Conger, Crawford, Croyles, Jean B. Daoust, Desautels, Dionne, Distaler, Dufresne, Evanturel, Felton, Forres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, La Belle, Laroche, Larwill, Le Bonillier, Lemieux, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, MacGinn, Marchand, Masson, Mcagher, Mongenais, Angus Morrison, O'Farrell, Polette, Poulin, Pouliot, Price, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Taché, Thibodeau, Turcotte, Yiddling.—58.

This, out of a House of a hundred and thirteen members, the majority which the Ministry could command, in both Upper and Lower Canada, was precisely, four, or nineteen less than before the resignation of the late cabinet. For this majority, small as it is, they were indebted to the withdrawal of Mr. Drummond, from motives of delicacy, and the votes of Messrs. Marchand, who is a member of the opposition, and Bellingham, who declared he should vote against them if they made a grant to the Grand Trunk Railway without an appeal to the country. The absent members were Messrs. Cameron, Cooke, Drummond, Perrie, Flint, Sidney Smith, Young, Blanchet, Chisholm, Church, Daly, Egan, Morrison, Roblin, Terrill, and Whitney, of whom the first eight, at least would have voted against the Ministry—making their utmost majority in the whole House about five.

The Upper Canada vote stood 35 yeas against 20 nays, or an adverse majority, of fifteen.—*Colonist*.

Hon. Jacobus Amelius Irving.—We regret to have to announce that this eminent and patriotic gentleman has become so infirm as to be unable to attend his parliamentary duties and that he has resigned his office as member of the legislative council. Mr. Irving was one of the most liberal and popular members of that body, and his loss will be felt by the country.—*Message*.

Prosperity of Canada.

The *Union*, speaking of passengers and freight, says:—Never we think since the days of railroads having all the principal railways been so burdened with business as they are at present. The freight business of the railroads both east and west is enormous, and the passenger travel is proportionately large. The same remark applies to steamers, so far as they are in operation. The North River steamers are laden to their utmost capacity with freight, and the immense floating palaces cannot furnish all their passengers with berths. The lake steamers are doing a heavy business. The Canadian steamers bring in and carry out of this port daily all that is prudent to take on board. The crews are actually overtasked in receiving and discharging freight. If this state of things continues for the season, all kinds of business must feel the benefit of it."

Late news from California states that in Mariposa county the Americans had killed twenty Mexicans and Chilians, and ordered all the Chinese, Mexicans, Peruvians and Chilians to leave. The pretext for this atrocious conduct was that several Americans had been murdered by the foreigners. The Indian war in Oregon and Washington continued, and the savages had been defeated in several battles. There is great complaint among the troops, of the neglect of the Commissariat department.

MILITARY.—The garrison is to be hereafter, two Regiments at Quebec, one at Montreal, one at Kingston, and the Canadian Rifles at Toronto. Lieut. General Eyrle to be Commander of the British Forces in British North America, and there will be two Major Generals or Brigadier Generals under him, one quartered in Canada, another in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. General Eyrle's headquarters will be either at Quebec or Montreal, the selection being left to the gallant officer himself.—*Quebec Mercury*.

CUSTOMS.—We are creditably informed that the village of Shannonville has been created a Port of Entry, and that Mr. P. H. Roblin has been appointed to the office, at a salary of £150 per annum. Is this to pay David Roblin for Ministerial support? If not, what claims has Roblin upon the Ministry?—*Kingston Whig*.

The French Empress, Eugene is likely to remain an invalid for life. Her feet are paralyzed, and though the physicians hold out the hope that a few days may restore her to her former health, her recovery is very problematic.

Last week we had a sad complaint of a new bogus bank at Stanstead, and this week we have Tim Terrill, a poor bogus lawyer of same place as a Canadian minister. Poor Tim! Why was Tim Brodeur not chosen?—*Message*.

By Telegraph.
Arrival of the Canada.
SANDY Hook, 8 p. m. May 28.
The Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst. The news wholly unimportant.

The Whitsunday holiday had interfered with business, and Parliament was not in session. The *Arago* arrived out at Southampton on the 15th.

The weather in England was more genial. Central American Affairs caused no excitement. An English journal, in the Government interest explains Lord Clarendon's letter respecting the 20,000 rifles for Costa Rica, by saying that the British Government had quantities of old muskets for sale, and will be glad to meet with other customers besides the Costa Ricans.

The sittings of the Crimean Board of Enquiry in London, were within a day or two of termination. A pension of £5,000 has been granted to the Marquis of Dalhousie by the East India Company on the ground that he exposed four kingdoms to their territory.

An outcry was raised against Lord Palmerston for having prohibited the playing of military bands in the parks on Sunday. A Congress of reformers of all nations is being held at London, Robert Owen president.

FRANCE.—The Empress had appeared in public on the 11th inst., for the first time since her confinement. General Dailley accompanied Canrobert as Aid-de-camp to the Emperor.

GERMANY.—Reports from Austria and Prussia officially notified the Germanic Diet that peace was restored, and proposed that the Bund should express its adhesion to the treaty of March 26th. On motion of Bavaria it was referred to the committee on Eastern affairs. It is rumored that the Bund will pass a vote of thanks to Prussia and Austria, and express concurrence in their policy.

ITALY.—The Sardinian senate passed a resolution approving the conduct of the peace plenipotentiaries, and passed a vote of thanks to the army and navy. Constantine correspondence of the *London Times*, in reference to the treaty between America and Persia, says it was concluded without the presence of the Russian Mission, and its spirit is directed against England. It pretends to be a commercial treaty, but would be so but for three articles. First of these says that Persia not being a maritime nation Americans will be obliged for the advantage which the treaty grants their commerce, to have a fleet in the Persian Gulf in order to defend Persia against enterprises of whatever maritime power should attack her. The second gives Americans the right to have their ships of war in the Shattul mouth of the Tigris; and the third allows them to have a factory at Permt.

Rejected Secret Treaty Against Russia and the United States.
Correspondence of the *London Times* PARIS, May 11, 1856.

It is reported very currently in Paris that serious explanations have been or will be demanded of the British Government by Russia as to the treaty of the 15th, signed between Austria, England and France only fifteen days after the signature of the Treaty of Peace by all the members of the Congress. The conversation that has taken place between the Russian Envoy and the French Government was probably of a less official character, inasmuch as the *Moniteur* has not published that treaty, while it was presented to the English Parliament by Lord Clarendon with that of the 30th, and the protocols. Perhaps excessive importance is given to the former document, but there are persons who hold that to some extent it annuls the latter, instead of being its complement or corollary.

It was at first supposed that there was a secret article; now it is suspected that instead of an additional clause there is a secret treaty, of which no hint whatever has been as yet given.

cannot say how far this suspicion is well founded. It appears that the governments have resolved not to communicate the declaration annexed to the protocols respecting maritime law, particularly the abolition of privateering, to any other government except the parties signing, aware that the Government of the United States could not accept it. It was rumored, but I believe without any good foundation, that the treaty of the 15th would have the effect of retarding, if not stopping, Mr. de Morny's mission to Moscow. It is certain, however, that the Russians are still greatly irritated at it, and I doubt whether Count Orloff would soon have signed the act of the 30th had he known that of the 15th.

Arrival of the Indian.

The Indian passed Riviere du Loup yesterday p. m., and arrived at Quebec in the course of the night.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.
Cotton—demand limited; market steady; demand at full prices. Corn—market more general, enquiry for wheat, though the aggregate business is far from large; holders refuse to accept lower prices, and sales therefore unimportant.

Wheat (ending downwards) 3s. 1d. to 6d. lower than last week's quotations. American and Canadian, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 8d. red and mixed, 9s. 6d. a 10s.

Flour—sales limited. A decline of 63s. a 1s. per bushel has taken place; Western Canada, 32s. 6d. a 33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 37s. a 38s.

Indian corn—White American, 30s. a 30s. 6d.; yellow, 29s. 6d. a 29s. 6d. Political news unimportant.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.
The Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords on Monday evening, in reply to a question by the Earl of Elgin, said the letter signed E. Hammond, was a genuine document. It arose from the following circumstances:—
The agent of the Costa Ricans in this country, and some agents in the South American States, had ever since the attack of Walker and the government of Nicaragua, appealed to the government of this country to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before her Majesty's government for the acceptance of a protectorate by this country, giving them the important duty of all those who were her Majesty's government had invariably replied in the negative, declaring that with those States they would have nothing to do, meaning the States of Central America, but the same time the government expressed itself extremely sorry for the attack on Nicaragua, and they especially regretted it because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered but had actually been sacrificed by Walker; therefore her Majesty's government would be very glad if Walker's interferences were not carried further; but they had again and again said that with the affairs of Central America they determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their action would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America which would be adequate for the protection of British interests and British property.

Mr. Wallenstein, who made the application on behalf of Costa Rica, was greatly disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there, which he said ought to be defended by a naval force; that the Costa Ricans were resolved to make a steadfast resistance against the invasion of their country by water, but they had no means of defending the threatened aggression; that the Costa Ricans are a peaceful people and unarmed. Mr. Wallenstein said he had no credit in this country and was unable to buy arms here, and he asked if our government would not give a few arms to enable them to enable those unoffending people to resist this aggression. The matter was left to the War Department, and the answer returned by Mr. Hammond, to which the noble Earl alluded.

Mr. Wallenstein did not consider himself entitled to that offer, the arms had never been taken, and Mr. Wallenstein had since decided it was some time since Walker took possession of Nicaragua, and he disposed of a good deal of British property by force of arms. Her Majesty's Government had communicated with the Government of the United States in the matter, and he would read an extract from a dispatch of Mr. Clarendon on the question. There had been no disguise whatever with the United States Government. The object of the British Government, avowedly and openly had been to protect British interests.

On the 5th of March, Mr. Marcy said he entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and he thought it likely to cast a shadow upon the reputation of the Government of the United States. He observed that he knew no better plan of proceeding than for the United States and British Government to combine together for the preservation of the United States and British subjects.

Despatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople, announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Port and the Western Powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the troops of the Allies will be completed in six months.

Advices reached Berlin announcing that General Sir Wm. Williams had arrived at St. Petersburg and would shortly leave the Russian capital for England.

RUSSIA.
The *Times* Berlin Correspondent writes, that the Emperor had given the whole of his fleet a new arrangement, in consequence of the war. At present the Russian fleet consists of 3 divisions, making a total of 43 vessels of war and three transports; of the former, 9 are steamers.

Coronation takes place in September.

TORONTO MARKETS.
Toronto, June 5th, 1856.

The market has been somewhat slack this week; and in fact, prices are generally 1s. to 1s. 6d. lower than last week. Flour is being paid for prime samples only.

Flour still continues dull, with little prospect of much improvement. No. 1 superfine 65s; Fancy, 65s; Extra, 65s; 7s. 150 barrels cleared hands yesterday, among speculators at 55s a 56s. One can be plentiful from lake lots, and buyers are glad to realize 2s. 2d.—the general price being 2s. wholesale. During the week between 7 and 8,000 Bushels of Potatoes have arrived in schooners from Belleville and Kingston, and are selling at 3s. wholesale, 3s. 6d. retail. Butter prices in 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. round rolls may be purchased on the market at three prices. Eggs 8d. and plenty. Wool, 1s. 2d. per lb. Sheep-skins, 6s. 6d. 3d. Beef hides 25 per cent, and calskins, 75d per lb.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.
Newmarket, June 6th, 1856.

There has been something of a falling off in the quantity of Wheat brought into this place during the week, compared to what was delivered the week previous. Butter and eggs more plentiful, with a slight decline in the price of the farmers. The following are to-day's quotations: Flour, 56s a 56s. Wheat (Fall) 6s a 6s 8d; Spring 6s a 6s 6d. Oats 2s, but scarce. Butter 1s per lb, at the stores, and retail at same prices. Eggs 7 1/2d per dozen. Potatoes, 2s 6d per bushel, Hay, 16s a 18 per ton. Veal, per lb, by the quarter 3s a 3 1/2d. Mutton do, 6 1/2d a 7 1/2d, Beef, 6d a 7 1/2d.

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and lot on Prospect Street, at present occupied by W. A. Clark. The building contains seven rooms, and is well adapted for a Boarding House. There is also a large building 20 by 50 feet erected on the premises, suitable for a Shop and Chandler Shop.

Terms—£100 down, and the balance in annual instalments, with interest.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
10,000 Bricks of good quality. Apply to the undersigned.

WM. V. SOUTHARD.
Newmarket, June 3rd, 1856.

TO LET.
A STORE and Dwelling, in one of the most business localities in Newmarket, being the premises next door south of the North American Hotel. Enquire of the undersigned. Immediate possession given.

JOSEPH BOTSFORD.
Newmarket, June 6, 1856.

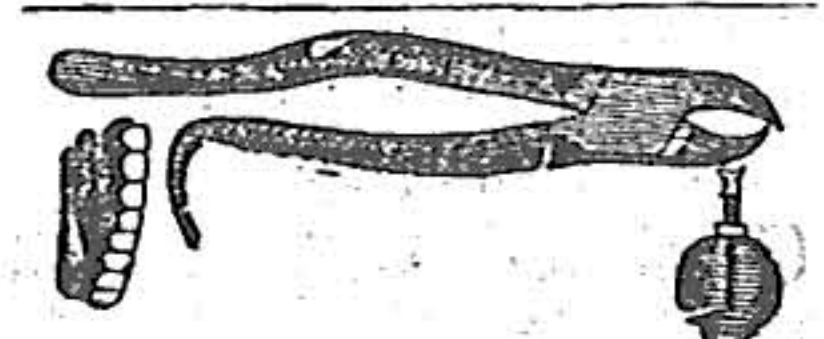
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale of Village Lots,
IN THE
VILLAGE OF UXBIDGE.

THE subscriber has laid out and intends selling by Public Auction,
On Tuesday, the 1st of July,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,
A number of the most valuable **VILLAGE LOTS**, on the principal main Streets of the Village of Uxbridge.
Lithographed Plans, can be seen at all the Stores and Taverns in the village, and can be had at the subscriber's own house.
No money required down; one fifth of the purchase money to be secured by an approved note, with interest, payable the 1st day of February, 1857, and the balance on mortgage, payable in six equal annual instalments, the first instalment to become due on the 1st day of February, 1857, and the others annually thereafter, from that date, with interest on the unpaid balance annually.
Deeds given free of charge, and mortgages taken at the expense of the purchaser.
—ALSO—
In order to promote and encourage as much as possible all necessary improvements in this village, the subscriber has determined to offer by private contract his several

Valuable Mills and Mill Power.
In the above Village, by dividing it in such a way as to get as many thoroughly business men interested in the improvement of the place as possible. A long credit if necessary will be given on this property if all the necessary improvements are made, and the interest paid annually.
This property is situated in the centre of the County of Ontario, and as a wheat market, a flourishing and growing locality, a lumbering country and for all and any business that constitutes a great central business locality, is second to none in the County of Ontario.

J. GOULD.
Uxbridge, May 24, 1856. 1d-18



W. G. ADAMS,
Doctor of Dental Surgery,
H. King Street East; where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.
Particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth.
CONSULTATIONS FREE.
All work warranted. 1d-18
Toronto, June 5th, 1856.

PRICES REDUCED.

JUST Received, an additional supply of the **NEW ERA BOOK STORE.**
Newmarket, June 5, 1856. 1d-18

FOR SALE,

TWO Lighter Wagons, with springs. Also, a **Good HORSE** 7 years old this spring. The above will be sold very cheap for cash or approved credit.
CHAS. J. BURNIE.
Newmarket, May 26, 1856. 1d-17

WOOL, WOOL!

THE Subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for Wool at the Newmarket Station.
J. W. MARSDEN.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 1d-17

STRAYED.

CAME upon the premises of the undersigned, recently, on Lot No. 35, in the 4th Con. of King, a
LARGE COLT,
About 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.
THOS. WEBSTER.
King, May 27, 1856. 1d-17

PEACE AND PLENTY IN CANADA!

INCREASE your Comforts by calling at the Toronto Makham
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY!
129 King Street,
East of the Market, nearly opposite the Leader Office, which is supplied from the Celebrated Manufacturing of

C. F. Hall, Narkham.

In view of the increasing demand for **CARRIAGES!** The subscriber visited New Jersey and Connecticut last season, and in that country, saw many for its production of superior Timber, and selected material for

300 CARRIAGES!

Which is now being manufactured at his Factory in Narkham, into Light and Heavy Plain and Fancy Carriages, of the

Latest English & American Styles.

Every Department in the process of manufacturing is conducted under the personal superintendence of the subscriber, and he is satisfied that his experience as a Practical Mechanic, and the reputation of his Establishment, will be sufficient inducement to all who want a good Carriage, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

TAKE NOTICE.

Each of the celebrated Corning & Co.'s "Double Elastic" Spring, and "Horse's Case" "Hurdled" solid collar also Arms are now generally used at this establishment, and are fast superseding the old-fashioned Split Leaf Spring and the ordinary Iron Axle, and are well worthy the inspection of all who wish to reduce "Friction" and add comfort to a Carriage.

C. F. HALL,

Proprietor, 3w-16
Toronto, May 22, 1856.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay **CASH** for any quantity of merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Railroad Depot, in Newmarket or Aurora.

J. W. MARSDEN.

Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 1d-33

\$5 REWARD.

TWO Treson Lot No. 57, in the 1st Con. of Whitcomb, having been cut, on the bank opposite Mr. Treat's field, any person giving information leading to conviction of the offenders, will receive the above Reward.

JAMES LANGSTAFF,

Executor, 1d-15
Whitcomb, May 15, 1856.

JOHN CADE & CO.,
TORONTO.Importers, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS. Oils, Dry-Staffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpentine, Patent Medicines, Essences, Perfumery &c.—Fancy Goods, Wrapping paper, all sizes—Writing paper, Letter and note paper, ruled and plain—Stationery, Sealing Wax, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Water, &c.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Memorandum and Copy Books, Blank Deeds and Memorials, at

BENTLEY'S OLD STAND,

71, Yonge Street, Toronto, 1y-17
May 12th, 1856.

E. HUGHES,

Prospect Street (Better Known as Garbutt Hill) Newmarket.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his

Friends and the Public in General, to his New and well-selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

In Dry Goods will be found

Rich Silks,
Satin,
Bareges,
Cashmeres,
Lustres,
Capes,
and Muslins,

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings and Parasols, of all kinds, Summer Clothing, Trowsering & vesting, Linen Toweling, Diapers and Damask Table Cloths and Irish Linen.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters,

For Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys & Children, ordered from the manufacturers direct; all of the very best material, and of the newest style.

FRESH GROCERIES,

of all kinds, Paits Oils and Turpentine, Groceries Glass and China ware, Window Glass and Putty.

Stone and Earthenware.

Patent Medicines, and some of the very Best preparations for preserving and restoring the Hair. All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for goods.

Newmarket, May 22, 1856. 1d-16

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber is now receiving their usually large Stock of

Lined and Elephant Oils,
Paints, Lead and Colors,
Turpentine, Varnish,
Burning Fluid, Wick
Lamps, and Zinc.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Golden Syrup, Colored Warp, Hartford Remnants, (plain Colors), Ready-Made,

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Hydraulic Cement, &c., &c.

CHAS. DOAN & Co.
Sharon,
May 23, 1856. 3m-16

SHARON.

WE have concluded to set our Union Table, as before, on the 7th of June, 1856. Worship to commence at 11 o'clock a. m.; TEA, at Half-past one. It is desirable that Tickets should be procured in the morning, or before the Tea, as money received at the door is attended with more difficulty than tickets.

In humble strain we make it known,
We take our cue and cannot alone;
We Union and Peace we do intend,
Nor seek our party to offend;
And that all please with us to join,
May so improve this present time.

DAVID WILLSON.
Sharon, May 19, 1856. 1d-16

Cheap Summer Goods.

JUST Received, and now opened out, a large varied stock of seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustres, Bareges, Muslin "deLaines", Damasks, Prints, &c.

ALSO

A general assortment of Millinery Goods, of the latest style and Fashions.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, at low prices.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Adapted to the season, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. A choice stock of

Teas and Groceries,

Kept constantly on hand. Intending purchasers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains may be expected.

THOS. RANSOM.
Aurora, May 14, 1856. 1d-15

Kettieby Cheap Store.

NOW OPENING OUT,
A LARGE and extensive Stock of **SPRING** and

Summer Goods!

Consisting, in part, of
Prints, Muslins, Muslin "deLaines",
Alpacas, Lustres, Brocades, Silks,
Shawls, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

Together with Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cashmeres, Doakins, Tweeds, Salicels, Drills, &c.

The subscriber respectfully intimates that in addition to his former business, he has added a large and varied Stock of Millinery, which will be found complete in all that is new and fashionable. Every description of Millinery Goods made up on short notice, by one experienced in the trade.

TEAS, GROCERIES, AND HARDWARE,

A large and well selected Stock, always on hand, with the attention of intending purchasers, before buying elsewhere.

Farmers Produce taken in exchange for goods,
SILAS SNIDER.
Kettieby House, May 14, 1856. 1d-15

Motel for Sale!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

FOR SALE, in Newmarket, that extensive and well-known house, the

RAILROAD HOTEL,

With every accommodation for a respectable business. The House is new and well arranged; is in a good situation, and commands an excellent business. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor on the premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.
May 9th, 1856. 1d-14

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

HAS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware consisting in part of Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Edge and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.

TOOLS, TOOLS.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edged Tools, all kinds, Saws, an assortment of best makers, Mortice and Boxed Machines, complete. Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
75 Yonge St., Toronto. 1d-15
Toronto, May 16, 1856.

Town Lot For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 8, West side of Main Street, Newmarket—on the Mount Property. For particulars apply to

HUGH BAIN, King P. O.,
Or to **E. JACKSON, Newmarket.**

ORANGEVILLE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that his first grand sale of

LOTS AT ORANGEVILLE,

On the Mono or north side, will come off on the ground, positively, on

Friday 20th of June,

At one o'clock, Sharp time. No postponement on account of the weather. Plans are now being lithographed and will shortly appear in all the principal hotels.

J. KETCHUM, JR.
Toronto, May 7, 1856. 1d-14

NEW ARRIVALS!

IN AURORA.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Aurora and the surrounding country, that he has now received and opened, his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which for variety, style, quality and price, is not usually equalled in country stores.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, &c., &c. Also, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Doakins, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Always on hand, and well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

TEAS AND GROCERIES,

A general supply, just received, and warranted to be what they are represented. Call and examine.

B. P. hopes by strict attention to business, keeping none but the best articles and selling low, to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
Aurora, May 9, 1856. 6m-14

Donald Sutherland,

WISHES respectfully to inform his customers and the public, that he has now received his

SPRING SUPPLIES of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Which for cheapness, variety and novelty of Fashion, cannot be surpassed.

All Goods marked in plain Figures.—One Price Strictly adhered to. The stock consists, in part, of

Shawls,
Dresses,
Bonnets,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Flowers,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Parasols, &c.

Lady's Dress Trimmings,

Carpet, Damasks, and a great variety of

STRAW GOODS.

An extensive assortment of West of England, French and German,

BROADCLOTHS.

Black and Colored Cashmeres, Doakins, Tweeds, and Summer, Coatings.

Bedford and Windsor Trowser Cords, American Sateen, Drills, &c.

Plain Satin Vestings, New Style of Fanny Check Silk Vestings, White and Figured Marcellas.

Sardinian Tyas.

Check Silk Cravat and Beaufort Opera Tyas. A large assortment of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Adapted to the season, manufactured in his own Establishment, in the latest style of Fashion, under the care and direction of an experienced Cutter.

Groceries and Hardware,

Carpenters' Tools,
China, Crockery,
Glassware, &c.,
Always on hand, of every description.

The Highest Price given for **PRODUCE** in exchange for Goods, and

CASH FOR WHEAT!

Water Street Newmarket,
April 17th, 1856. 1d-11

SOMETHING NEW.

THE **GEORGE HAWLAY**
PATENT
SHINGLE MACHINE.

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of Making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour of superior quality. It works equally well for making headings, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power than any other machine; and the shingles when made, find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Patent.

The subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell Township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labor of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 1d-14

CAUTION!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating two notes of hand drawn by the undersigned in favor of Francis Conolly, both bearing date 16th May, 1856—one for the sum of Fifty Pounds and the other for Twenty-five Pounds Currency, as I will not pay the same, not having received cash therefor. Both notes are witnessed by H. Smith.

GEORGE HARRISON.
East Gwillimbury, May 21, 1856. 1d-16

Fencing in Aurora.

WANTED, 224 Rods straight Rail-Fencing, and Material for the same, (Pine will answer), to be put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Persons wishing to **CONTRACT**, will please

TENDER FOR THE SAME.

—Also much per Rod—without delay, to

WM. MOSLEY, Agent.
Aurora, Feb'y 23th, 1856. 1d-14

Kettleby Mills!

Goods at the very lowest medium

Prices,
SUCH as Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Stone Ware and
Crockery.

Also, on hand a choice assortment of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Also, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dry Staffs.

Farm Produce taken at time's prices in exchange for goods.

The subscriber in returning thanks to his friends, and customers in general for their past liberal patronage, begs respectfully to call their attention to the above Stock, which will be sold at the lowest competing prices.

JACOB WALTON.
Kettieby, April 22nd, 1856. 1d-12

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE,

IN THE Village of Kettieby Mills, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop. It is well adapted for a Wheelright Shop—one being wanted very much, in the place at the present time. Terms made easy. Apply to

JACOB WALTON.
Kettieby Mills, April 22nd, 1856. 1d-12

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, begs to call attention to the extensive stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Of Home Manufacture, which he has now on hand, and ready for inspection; and as they have been made up by experienced workmen, he has great confidence in recommending them to the public. Boots and Shoes for ladies, very much reduced in prices.

W. CARLINE.
Newmarket, April 24, 1856. 1d-12

New Grocery and Provision Store.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

In his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

And he hopes, by strict attention to business and the Quality and Price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.

THOMAS CONRON.
Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 1d-5

Just Received,

FRESH OYSTERS,
Do. Salmon,
Do. Mackerel,
Do. and Pickled Lobsters,
Lemons and Street Chocolate.

At **A. M. HALL'S.**
Newmarket, March 20, 1856. Saloon.

OTTERVILLE.

A VILLAGE Lot for SALE in the Uxbridge Village of Otterville, situated in the Township of Northwich, County of Oxford, and known as Lot No. 10, on Dover Street. As there is a Railroad from Woodstock to Port Dover and Buffalo, and as the place is situated between a Lumbering and one of the best Farming Townships in Canada West, it possesses great advantage over many other places. For price and terms apply (if by letter post-paid) to

JACOB WALTON.
Post Master,
Kettieby Mills, April 23, 1856. 1d-12

THE GEORGE HAWLAY

PATENT
SHINGLE MACHINE.

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of Making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour of superior quality. It works equally well for making headings, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power than any other machine; and the shingles when made, find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Patent.

The subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell Township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine

Advertisement
"I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Prentiss, and some take me for an Estlin—now, what do you think I am?"
"I think you are a damned fool," replied Jonathan.
"Do you keep matches?" asked a man of a retailer.
"Yes, all kinds," was the reply.
"Well then, I'll take a trotting match."
The retailer handed him a box of Dr. Hollaway's Pills.

"Shall we take a bus in Regent-street, Margaret?" said a young London gent, who was showing his country cousin the wonders of the metropolis. "Oh dear no!" said the frightened girl, "I would not do that in the street."
Dr. Bushby, whose figure was tall under the common size, was one day, accosted in a coffee room by an Irish baronet of colossal height. "May I pass to my seat O giant?" when the doctor politely making way replied: "Yes, O giant." "O Sir," said the baronet, "my expression referred to the size of your intellect." "And mine to the size of yours," replied the doctor.

A lady walking in Broadway a short time ago, a gentleman's button caught in the fringe of her shawl. Some moments elapsed before the parties were separated.
"I am attached to you, madam," said the gentleman, good humoredly, while he was industriously trying to get loose.
"The attachment is mutual, sir," was the good humored reply.

A Snake Story. During the Florida war," said the speaker, "I was with the American army. One day I shouldered my gun and went in pursuit of game. In passing through a swamp I saw something a few feet ahead, lying on the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being some forty feet in length, and about one foot in diameter. So positive was I that it was nothing but a log, that I paid no attention to it; the fact is, I would have sworn before a court of justice that it was a log, and nothing else. You see, I never heard of snakes growing to such huge dimensions, and the fact is, I never should have believed it, if I had. Well, between me and the log, as I took it to be, was a very place which it was necessary for me to avoid. I therefore placed the butt of my gun on the ground ahead of me, and springing upon it, lit right on the top of—what do you suppose?"
"A box constrictor," said one.
"No."
"An anaconda," said another.
"No."
"What could it have been," said a third.
"Just what I supposed it to be—a log," said the wag—Southern paper.

A Big Mosquito.—And so you're going out to the East Indies, my darling, Mrs. Malgony, said an Irish brogue to the young wife of a soldier about to embark for Madras. "I've been in them parts myself, and well do I remember the torments I went through night and day with the muskates. They had long suckers hanging down from their heads, and they'd draw the life blood out of you before you can say, pay!" This terrified account lived in the memory of the young woman; the vessel made Madras roads, the decks were soon crowded, all hands delighted at the sight of land—Mrs. Malgony amongst the rest, but her joy was of short duration, for on shore she perceived an elephant; horror struck she approached the mate, exclaimed with uplifted hand,
"Holy Mother! is that a Muscato?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
Selling Off at cost in Newmarket.

JOHN DAVISON
Will sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost price for Cash, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, and Crockery, &c., all of
Superior Quality.
Parties wishing to purchase cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to call on him.
J. D. wishes to inform his old Customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for.

Boots and Shoes,
Of every variety, on the shortest notice.
Two Good Journeymen Shoemakers on hand.
JOHN DAVISON.
Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1855. tf-32

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS, NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c., &c., always on hand. Orders for all kinds of Cabinet work promptly attended to.
Furniture furnished on short Notice.
Coffin Plates, Lids and Handles for sale.
February 5th, 1855.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS
THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of East Greenwich and the public generally, that he has commenced business at
SAVANA.
In the store lately occupied by Mr. LOCKHART, where he has on hand a large and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Clothing, Bonnets, &c., and all descriptions. All of which he has spared no pains in selecting, and has purchased them from the Cheapest Markets—and marked them at such prices as cannot fail to give general satisfaction.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
JOHN W. EDMOND.
Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855. tf-33

FOR SALE,
SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket, also Lots with buildings already erected thereon.
Apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket, Feb. 22, 1855. tf-41

FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale the property lately occupied by Messrs. Ashton and Machell in the Village of Aurora. Consisting of a large and commodious House, partly finished, on Lot No. 6, Glendon St. The
MACHINERY
Consists of One Eight-Horse Power Engine, 1 Planing Machine, 1 Shave Cutter, Drilling Machine, 1 Upright and 2 Circular Saws, 1 Wood and 1 Iron Turning Lathe, 1 Grand Stone, 1 Vice, about 300 feet Belling, and 45 feet two inch, shingle. The whole of which will be sold, together or separate, VERY CHEAP.
Apply to the Proprietor,
J. W. MARSDEN,
Newmarket, or to Messrs. MACHELL & ASHTON, Aurora. Newmarket, March 13, 1855. tf-6

Whitchurch Township Notice.
ALL parties interested are hereby required to take notice, that by an Act of the Municipality of the Township of Whitchurch, as authorized by any person liable to perform statute labor within this Township to commute such statute labor by the payment of any sum of money in lieu thereof, or as requires the overseer of Highways of any Road, Division to receive such Commutation, shall be, and the same is this day resolved. Provided always that it shall not apply to the villages of Stouffville and Newmarket.
J. W. COLLINS,
Whitchurch, April 19th, 1855. 2m12

FARM & SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 22 in the 4th Con. of Whitchurch containing 100 Acres 50 of which are cleared and well fenced, and also good buildings erected thereon. Also a
Steam Saw Mill.
On same Lot, capable of doing excellent work, and considered one of the best North of Toronto. Also, Lots No. 18 and 25 in the 6th Con. These lots are well timbered.
For terms and other particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises.
JOHN GORDON.
Whitchurch, Feb. 18, 1855. tf-52

CASH FOR WHEAT.
20,000 BUSHELS Wanted at Kettleby Mill, for which the highest Market Price will be paid for first-rate quality.
J. GULVERWELL.
Kettleby, Jan. 21, 1855. tf-51

LEWIS & SON
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE
BAR IRON & C. & L. KING ST. TORONTO, C.W.

Boston Belting Co.
INDIA-RUBBER Belting all sizes—2 to 12 inches. Also, Belting for all kinds of machinery manufactured by the Boston Belting Company.
For Sale by **R. LEWIS & SON.**
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. tf-43

BELTING! BELTING!!
SUPERIOR Belting Belting, from 1 1/2 to 12 inches. Also, Belting for all kinds of machinery manufactured by the Boston Belting Company.
R. LEWIS & SON, 41 Yonge Street.
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. tf-44

Muley Mill and Circular Saws
PLANT and Rowland's Mill Saws.
Do do Muley, 7 by 12 to 7 1/2 by 14.
Do do Circular Saws, 1 inch to 60.
Do do Gang Saws.
For Sale by **R. LEWIS & SON.**
41 King St. Toronto.
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. tf-45

To Mechanics and Others!
CARPENTERS Tools of best quality. Saws, and Jacksaws, Chisels, Gouges, &c., &c. Superior Bench and Moulding Planes, Broad and Bevel Axes, Adzes, and other Tools. Blacksmiths Goods of all kinds, also a large stock of Scotch Fillets and Swedish Bar Iron, Steel, Piles, W. Home, Belton's Axles, &c., &c. Warrented Springs, Coil Patent and Half Patent Axes.
For sale at the lowest prices, by
R. LEWIS & SON.
Sign of the Pailcock.
Toronto, Oct. 16th, 1855. tf-46

Wholesale Hardware.
THE Subscriber has now in Stock a most complete and well assorted supply of
Shelf and Heavy Hardware.
Well worthy the attention of their Customers and Country Merchants generally. Prices and terms most moderate.
R. LEWIS & SON.
41 King, Corner Toronto Street.
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. tf-47

JOSEPH BOISFORD,
CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c.,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, he has now on hand an excellent assortment of
Cabinet Furniture,
such as
Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads,
Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
JOHN W. EDMOND.
Newmarket, Feb. 21, 1855. 1-33

FOR SALE,
SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket, also Lots with buildings already erected thereon.
Apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket, Feb. 22, 1855. tf-41

T. H. BURROUGH,
English, French and American.
Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker,
PASTRY COOK AND CONFECTIONER.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity, that he has commenced business at the above, (near by Main Street, near the Printing Office), and hopes by strict attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Furnished by the shortest notice. Families supplied Daily with Fresh Bread.
Newmarket, Sept. 10, 1855. tf-33

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET.
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warehouse.

G. MORTIMORE,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES.
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a Short Credit, at Toronto Prices.
Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1855. tf-35

CASH FOR WHEAT.
THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of good
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Storehouse or the Railway Station, Newmarket.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. tf-32

H. CHANTLER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
British and American Drugs,
CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully prepared
LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.
Toronto, June 13th, 1855.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King Street East, Toronto,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine,
PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,
Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. tf-36

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital 100,000.
1017, Lomb Street, London.
President, J. C. GUNSON.
Vice President, J. C. GUNSON.
Directors: W. HENDERSON, JAMES LATT, W. H. LEWIS, WALTER MACFARLANE, M. P. HAYS, ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor, ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Tr'y.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. tf-2

A Building Lot for Sale
IN THE
TOWN OF NEWMARKET,
OF No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street, and corner of Graham Street, nearly opposite Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.
Apply to
GEORGE EAKIN,
Markham, Oct. 4th, 1855. tf-35

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.,
OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER!! LEATHER!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,
OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.
CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 9, 1851.

Fall Importations, 1855.
J. JACKSON,
No. 3, King Street West, Toronto,
HAYING completed his Fall Stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, is prepared to furnish Country Merchants and others, with every article in the Trade. J. J.'s store will be found to consist of
China, Glassware, Granite, Stoneware,
Prest, Spangled C.C. and Yellow Ware, which he will sell.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
As cheap as any house in the Trade. Assorted Crates kept constantly on hand.
Toronto, Sept. 1855. tf-33

NEW TIN and Copper Warehouse,
Newmarket, next to Col. Carter's Mill.

HODGE & SON
WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.
TERMS: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1852. 1-24

Furniture Wareroom.
JOHN BENZ, SHARON.
HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and all other articles usually wanted in his line of business. Patent Bedsteads, common and fancy Mirrors, and a large Prussia, always on hand.
Coffins furnished on short Notice.
Sharon, Jan. 16th, 1855. tf-30

FISH! FISH! FISH!
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in Collingwood he will be prepared to supply fresh Fish throughout the season to those who may require the same.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

PENITENTIARY
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
Wholesale and Retail.
Prices much Reduced.
THE subscriber has just opened, and offers at Wholesale and Retail, at the
New Store on Yonge Street,
A few doors above King Street, Toronto, a large stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, consisting in part of Men's Calf, Kip, and Coarse Boots; Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Gaiters, Bunkins and Slippers, and Children's a Wear of all kinds, which he will sell at
VERY LOW PRICES.
This Work is from the Manufacture of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, C. W., and for durability and quality, cannot be surpassed by any in Canada.
India Rubbers in Great Variety.
JAS. B. CARRUTH.
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1855. p6m-1-33

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to inform the public in general that their Machinery is now in full operation for
Planing, Tongueing, Grooving, Sawing
Working Mouldings, Mortising, &c. The whole Machinery, is portable, and driven by steam power, can be removed without difficulty to any place required.
J. RANKIN & Co.
Would intimate to parties intending to build, that they are prepared to build, for the erection of buildings, and being prepared to do so expeditiously, solicit a share of public patronage.
Poors, Sash, Window-blinds,
Panels, Mouldings, &c., &c., made to order. All work warranted, as now but first-class workmen are employed.
Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora Village.
J. RANKIN & Co., Builders.
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1855. tf-503

CASH FOR WHEAT!
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station, and will procure Lard.
W. MOSLEY.
Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. tf-34

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the
CARPENTER'S SHOP,
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Rankin, in the Village of AURORA, and will be to the
carpenter and Joiners' Work,
In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
WITTY & HARVEY,
Builders, &c., &c.
Aurora, 24th May, 1855. tf-47

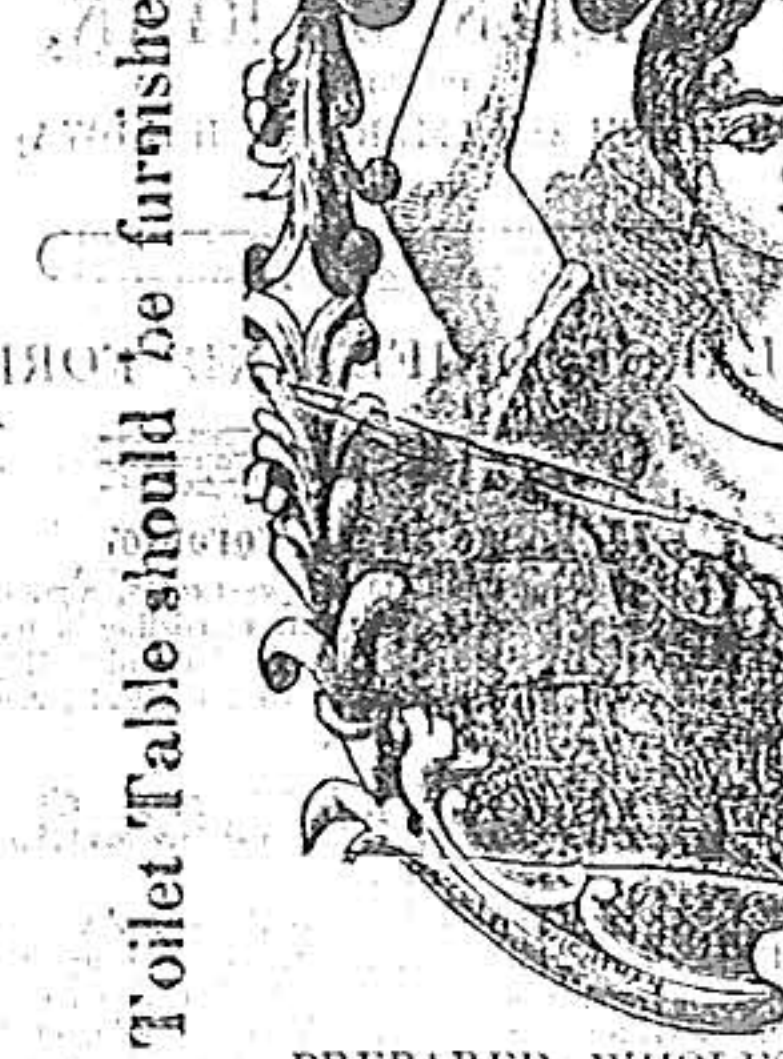
Flouring! Flouring!
THE subscribers having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved
PLANEING MACHINES,
capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well as at cheap as any other Establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the best having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they cannot be beaten by any Shop in the western province. They keep constantly on hand
BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS.
These Boards are much superior to any other, as the lower edge is as thick as a common weather-board, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the top, which gives the nail more hold and the sun less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of
IRON and WOOD TURNING.
On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.
JOSEPH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. tf-27

Now Ready for Delivery,
A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed FLOORING, ready for laying down.
JOSEPH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, March 6, 1855. tf-5

TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawn for FIVE BUILDINGS.
JOSEPH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1855. tf-51

GALLERY OF ART.
J. E. PELL,
Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER,
64, King Street West, Toronto,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public at large, that his stock of
MANTLE and PIER GLASSES,
Window Cornices, Engravings, and other various articles in his line of business, is the most elegant and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold at the lowest and most advantageous prices.
THOMAS NIXON.
September 18, 1855. 1-39

Dr. Chantler's Fluid Wig!
The only Genuine preparation for Baldness and Dandruff.
Every Toilet Table should be furnished with a Bottle
Dr. Chantler's Fluid Wig!
PREPARED, WHOLESALE, TORONTO, C. W.
Also, For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
KERMOTT, BRO. & CO., NEWMARKET.
Only 25 Cents per Bottle.
And also by E. HUGHES, on Garbutt Hill.



BUTLERS
PATENT FLOURING MILLS!
WESTON, COGSWELL & CO.
(Successors to Lowell, Wright & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS, 42, MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS of every description of the most approved Mill Machinery. Plans and Specifications for Merchant and Custom Mills made to order. Constantly on hand—Dutch Anchor or Flying Clouds, Screen Wire, India Rubber and Leather Belting, Mill Belts, Hoisting Ropes and Screws, Flour Packers, Steeped Flour, &c.
Agents for the most celebrated Sift Machines. Refer to Messrs. Hillard, Judd & Bates, J. S. Trolbridge, Pratt & Co., Buffalo, Eagle Iron Works Co., Buffalo, Dr. O. Ford, Newmarket.
Orders from Canada punctually attended to.
Buffalo, Aug. 23rd, 1855. tf-56

Don't Read This,
And then throw down the paper and forget all about it.
THOMAS NIXON
HAS now on hand a considerable amount of food for
MIND AND BODY.
That for the mind consists of choice reading matter—selected by himself with care, and is offered to the public at publishers' prices.
The food for the body, which he offers, is composed of
Bacon, Hams, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c.; all of which, having been purchased with cash, T. N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.
Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourselves.
Do you Desire to have Money?
THEN purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China, Delph, Glass-ware, Nails, Books, Stationery and Patent Medicines, at
T. NIXON'S,
Opposite Hixon's Hotel.

Thomas Nixon
HAS on hand, in addition to those heretofore advertised, the following BOOKS—
Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a Slave.
The American Farmer. Life of Horace Greely. Minnie Hermann. Household scenes for home circle. Memoirs of Australia. Life of W. R. Seward. American Agitators and Reformers. History of the Insurrection in China. Incidents and narratives in a Pastor's Life. Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern. The Master minds of the West. Memoirs of English Masters. Our Parish. Cummings' Scripture Readings—Leviticus. Pile and Exquisite. Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky. The Teacher and the parent. The Lamp Lighter. Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Fennell, Watson, Green and Herbert. Pearl Fishing, choice English Biography. The War of voices from the ranks, only 1s 4d. Novels of the Maritimes. Smith's History of Greece. Sea Stories or the British of To-day, only 1s 6d. The old House by the River. Good's Book of Nature. Neighbors of America and History of the present war. Battle of the Clouds. Twelve bold tales. Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern. The Slave of the Lamp. Curious tales of Literature. Life on the Plains and at the Big Horn. Family Bible, a large supply of Stationery, Blank Account Books, Music, Music Books, and a variety of Fancy Articles. The National School Books offered, as usual, to merchants, at publishers' wholesale prices.
In all its forms, done on the shortest notice, and at very low prices.

Thomas Nixon
HAS now prepared to insure Buildings against loss by Fire, in either the "British" company of London (England), or the "Western" of Toronto.
The Subscriber is now prepared to pay the highest price in CASH, for all kinds of Farm Produce.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, May 11, 1855. 1-3

ESTATE OF THE LATE Robert Kirkpatrick.
THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to administer the Estate of the late Robert Kirkpatrick, deceased, hereby gives notice, that he has received from the Court of Sessions, the authority to make payment without delay, and all parties having claims, to send in the same for settlement.
(Signed) **MARY KIRKPATRICK,**
Administratrix.
Newmarket, March 24, 1855. tf-8
The Stock in Trade selling off at prime Cost.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.
A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station at Newmarket, the property of George Lewis Esq., well adapted for private Residences and Public Buildings, on good rising ground, and healthy situations.
For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, Newmarket, Agent.
Newmarket, August 25, 1853. tf-3

BLACKSMITHING!
ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has
COMMENCED BUSINESS
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Barr, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.
ALLAN WHITE.
Newmarket, May 25, 1851. tf-16

FARMERS!
THE Newmarket Factory is in complete working order and prepared to do Custom Cloth Dressing promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
W. A. CLARK,
Agent.
Newmarket, May 25, 1851. tf-16

LADIES.
OF Indolent habits will find a beautiful assortment of knitting yarn at the Newmarket Factory.
No. 2 at - - - 2s 6d per lb.
No. 1 Union - - - 3s 0d " "
Fine - - - 4s 0d " "
Superfine - - - 5s 0d " "
W. A. CLARK,
Agent.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, or in payment for custom work at the Newmarket Factory.
W. A. CLARK,
Agent.
Newmarket, Dec. 7th, 1855. tf-44

MAGISTRATES BLANKS
Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

J. W. MILLAR,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker,
20, Yonge-st., two doors north of Adelaide Street, TORONTO.
GOLD and Silver Watches, Breastpins, Bracelets, Chains, Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings, Lockets, &c., &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
American Clocks in great variety of styles. Jewellery neatly repaired.
Toronto, Jan. 9, 1856. 6m49

Furniture Wareroom.
JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.
PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.
As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

Kermott, Brother & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Dye-stuffs, Spices, Rosin, Garden Seeds, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, Hair Oils, Essences, &c., &c.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855. tf-8

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.
General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.
This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or on dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals; and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.
The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.
With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.
The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.
Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.
R. H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket.

DR. JAS. MCCLINTOCK'S
NEW REMEDIES
AND
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Prepared after 30 years' practice and successful experiments. Late Prof. and Fellow of Philadelphia College of Medicine, and Member of the principal Medical Colleges and Surgical Associations in the United States.
PECTORAL SYRUP
For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Disruption of the Throat and Lungs.
COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE
For Recent Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, REMEDY
For Asthma and Whooping Cough, gives in moderate Relief.
DIARRHOEA CORDIAL
For a safe and speedy Cure of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, &c.
TONIC ALTERNATIVE SYRUP
For Purifying and Cleansing the Blood.
DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and giving Tonic to the Stomach.
RHEUMATIC MIXTURE
For Internal use. Cures Rheumatism, Gout.
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings.
FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, and all Bilious Disorders.
VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS.
"ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS."
For Promoting a healthy action of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.
D. SUTHERLAND, Agent, Newmarket.
NEWARK

THE NEW ERA
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
ERASTUS JACKSON,
At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets, NEWMARKET.
Terms—7s. 6d. per year in Advance.

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ALLAN WHITE.
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American Clocks in great variety of styles. Jewellery neatly repaired.
Toronto, Jan. 9, 1856. 6m49

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Newmarket, March